

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 15, NO. 50.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1898.

TERMS-\$1.50 IN ADVANCE



## Attention Ladies!

Your next Waist should be lined with

**American Queen**

**Giant Fabric,**

It is positively the lightest, strongest and best  
waist lining made. For your Skirts use

**Prismatic Skirt Linings,**

The most Beautiful and Wonderful Printing  
in the World. Examine them as a work of Art.  
For cheaper dresses use our elegant

**Roman Stripes.**

These are all perfect substitutes and an improvement on silks.

Look for American Queen or Gilbert Mfg Co. on selavage. Colors are guaranteed fast and will not crock.

**C. M. & W. W. FENELON**

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.

Don't read this  
for our sake.

Read this for your  
own sake.

Because there is money in it for you. What we lose you gain. You make money when you buy goods for less than they cost us.

Sheeting that cost us 4½ you get for 3 cents. Gingham that cost us 4½ you get for 3½."

Percalines that cost 6 cents you buy for 5 cents. Women's and Children's underwear for a third less than we bought them.

Shoes for 1-2 original price, Rubbers and Over-shoes less than wholesale cost.

SAY? Who sells you a good pair of Rubbers for 15 cts. and a pair of buckled Arctics for 45 cents.

Who offers you clothing for ruinous prices? Who's giving you a cut price on Dress Goods, Suitings, Silks, Velvets, Laces and Embroideries, Table Linen and Napkins?

Half price on Jackets, Capes and Shawls, and a thousand things we can't write about.

There must be something in such a sale, else the Store wouldn't be thronged all day long. If you want anything drop in.

**SPAFFORD & COLE.**

### The Universal Matcher Gauge.

The above device, which was invented and patented by Charles Schoen of this city, is an invention of considerable merit and great worth to planing mills that would turn out a strictly uniform grade of drop siding, ceiling, shiplap and roofing.

The gauge has been thoroughly perfected, and in the Wixson, Bronson & French planing mill, where it has been in use for months, it has shown a great saving in lumber and time. The above firm has given Mr. Schoen a testimonial of its worth to them, and speaks in flattering terms of the gauge as an economizer.

Mr. Schoen left Monday for Minneapolis, where he will take steps to bring the device to the attention of planing mill men throughout the country. Before returning, he will place an advertisement and illustration of the gauge in one of the leading lumber journals, and with the prestige already gained the appliance should find a ready sale. The price has been fixed at a very low figure by the Universal Matcher Gauge Co., who will control the machines and place them on the market. They are made of brass, handsomely nickel plated and are perfect in workmanship. They are manufactured for the company by a firm in Chicago, who have a reputation for fine work, and at present a large number are ready for immediate delivery.

### Lumber Notes.

It is said that the Menomonee Indians on the reservation in northern Wisconsin have a tribal fund which is the property of 1,700 members of the tribe, which in the aggregate is about \$1,000,000, and still growing. The Indians are engaged in lumbering and are adding yearly to their fund.

Matt Stapleton was up from Monroe Saturday and remained for an over-Sunday visit with his family. He called at the New North office Monday morning. Mr. Stapleton says his logging operations are moving along in the best possible manner. Saturday he had 5,000,000 banked on the Pelican, and will put in a million a week from now until his timber is all logged. He has in the neighborhood of 12,000,000.

C. N. Nelson is putting in 2,000,000 feet of white pine logs near Monroe for Brooks & Ross. The logs are being hauled to Scofield where they will be sawed. These logs are said to be the best that are being landed at Monroe. They are sound and of good quality, and will run about eight logs to the thousand.

Joe Kathan bought 250,000 feet of white pine timber near the Pelican river, last week, and as soon as he completes his present logging job will move his camp outfit there and put it in. He is at present engaged in putting in 1,000,000 near Monroe. J. D. Day has bought them, and they are being shipped to this city, where they will be sawed at the Brown-Robbins mill. They are good fair white pine logs, and run about twelve logs to the thousand. Mr. Kathan has a four mile haul. He says his crew are the boys that can pit in logs, and that each team hauls a car load at every trip, and all he wants now are ears and he will wind up his job on short notice.

Charles Harwick was over from Jeffris Monday, and while here stated that his firm, the D. K. Jeffris Lumber Co., would have a cut of 9,000,000 feet this winter, which would be landed in the Wisconsin and sawed at the Tomahawk mills. If the sorting works had been put in on the Pelican as was talked of some time ago, these logs could as well have been sawed at Rhinelander.

### Let It Be Done.

An energetic movement is on foot to induce the merchants of the city to adopt an eight o'clock closing rule, in order that the employees may be allowed a little more liberty. As it is now they, as well as the merchants themselves, are obliged to put in too much time altogether. The practice of closing at eight o'clock has been in vogue in neighboring cities for some time, and the parties most concerned have had no faint to find. Buying after 8 o'clock in the evening is more often the result of neglect than necessity, and the patrons of the mercantile establishments would be equally as well satisfied in the long run if they made up their minds to do their trading prior to that hour. Two or three of our leading merchants favor the plan, and very likely will adopt it whether it is generally observed or not.

### Factory Men Visit Rhinelander.

The Greener Co. of Auburn, Ind., and Defiance, Ohio, manufacturers of barrels, headings, staves and hoops, were here a considerable portion of last week, and looked this immediate country over thoroughly, under the direction of Paul Browne, secretary of the Advancement Association. The party, consisting of Messrs. J. S. Greener, Chas. McLellan, A. C. Robbins and Paul Browne, toured the country for sixty miles east and west of this city. The visitors were most favorably impressed with the vast quantities of basswood, elm, birch and maple everywhere in evidence in the country traversed, and expressed themselves as pleased with the outlook.

The directors of the Advancement Association met Tuesday night and made a formal proposition to the company which, it is thought, will be accepted.

Mr. Browne, acting for the Advancement Association, has spent the greater portion of two weeks interesting factory men in this locality and showing the many excellent advantages Oneida county has to offer. If the present company is not secured he is in correspondence with several others equally as valuable to the city, all of them anxious for an advantageous change of location. Mr. Browne is to be commended for his energy in the city's behalf.

### Beet Sugar.

Bulletin No. 91, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station has just been received. It contains the results of the analysis of sugar beets during 1897, which prove beyond a doubt that Wisconsin soil is well adapted to the successful growing of the sugar beet. It says:

"The investigation as to the culture of the sugar beets in Wisconsin conducted during the past year, confirms the results of the work done in this line during three previous seasons, and shows that beets of a high sugar content and a good purity can be grown in our state, provided the crop is given the care and attention which it requires; the yield of beets obtained will be as large as that secured in other places under similar conditions. The Lake Shore region and adjoining counties, and the northwestern counties of the state have given the best results as regards the quality of beets raised."

There were 2,27 samples of beets analyzed at the station during the past season, of which 1,673 were furnished by sixty-eight different counties of the state. The report has the following to say regarding the analysis:

"The average sugar content of 1,673 beet samples forwarded for analysis by Wisconsin farmers located in different parts of the state was 12.67 per cent. sugar in the juice, with a purity of 71.1 percent. The average for four years' analysis came at 12.70 per cent. and 71.8 per cent. purity. The average estimated yield of beets per acre was 13.6 tons (mean of 1,103 reports). It must be borne in mind that these results were obtained with beets largely grown by farmers who had no previous experience in raising sugar beets, and who, therefore, often neglected points of vital importance in the culture of the crop, such as deep plowing, careful preparation of the seed bed, close planting, thorough weeding and cultivation, etc. Only about 8 per cent. of the farmers who forwarded samples for analysis during 1897 had previously grown sugar beets."

Oneida county furnished a few samples for analysis. The report shows that per cent. of sugar contained was 13.78, and the percent. of purity to be 75. Compared with the average, throughout the state, this is a good showing for Oneida county. The samples from this county were furnished by F. Bahn, C. Brooks, A. F. Easton and E. Haas.

### For the Gold Fields.

Last Friday afternoon a man from Gladstone, Mich., passed through Rhinelander enroute for the Klondyke regions. He was well equipped, and is making the journey alone. He was provided with a sleigh, which was drawn by four dogs, and calculated to follow the railroads so far as possible, and make the entire trip to Seattle. He made a short stop at the Soo depot, just long enough to get the train schedule. If his plans succeed, he and his dogs ought to be as well hardened, and in condition to finish the trip to Alaska, as those men at Chippewa Falls who are reported to be sleeping in ice houses and getting up at night and walking ten miles in their stocking feet.



A Strong Argument

For our Shoes is the careful manner in which they are selected as to style, quality and workmanship.

Years of experience in buying is the only thing that can get this down to an art and until one has this qualification they cannot do much for you in the shoe line. They will no doubt give you a good shoe once in a while but to do it right along and combine the three essentials—style, workmanship and durability in a shoe, you will find them wanting.

**IRVIN GRAY**

Has spent his whole life in the mercantile business.

He has given his whole mind and attention to the art of buying and selling goods.

He believes in the good old adage "goods well bought are half sold" and the way our shoes go and the way they please our customers show this to be true.



We Have in Our Spring Lines

And there is no use in talking, they are elegant. The Shoe the cut represents is one of the best, and is cut from a Genuine Vici Kid. It has a fancy inlaid vesting front, which adds greatly to its appearance.

Then comes the "Tailor Made" Shoe with its heavy McKay stitch sole and moderated bulldog toe. It looks odd now, but before the season is really here they will be in great favor.

We have the extension soles with patent and stock tips. These come in Kid and White Bros. Genuine Crack proof Box Calf.

We have the cheaper grades of Box Calf, running from \$1.98 to \$2.50.

Come and see our Shoes. It will do you no harm.

**IRVIN GRAY.**

**NEW NORTH.**  
RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

The Swedish telephone industry is a government monopoly and a most successful one at that. The network includes at present 27,000 instruments, distributed over about 600 stations. The population is about 3,000,000, and, in nearly every town, village and hamlet has a connection, the service is practically perfect and complete.

According to recent statistics railroad travel is nearly as safe a pursuit or occupation as French dueling. In the past year the railroads of the United States carried 511,772,775 passengers. Of these but 151 were fatally injured, which is about one to every 2,000,000. The figures are a great tribute to the safety of American railways.

THE ENGLISH war department is experimenting with compressed flour. The flour is placed in a compact and reduced by pressure to one-third the size of bulk flour. The reduction of size is said to be the least of many good qualities compressed flour has over the bulk, for it is claimed that the compression excludes insects and prevents mold.

A STATISTICIAN figures that New York city has nearly 1,000 hotels of different grades, of which about 100 are of the first-class, about 250 are second-class, while the remaining 600 are minor establishments. The money invested in these hotels is more than \$16,000,000, and the sudden arrival of 100,000 visitors in the city would not overtax the accommodations.

QUEEN LOUISE, of Denmark, is the sole occupant of a throne, with the single exception of the grand duke of Luxembourg, who is her senior by some six weeks. These are the only two sovereigns. Next in age, after Queen Louise, comes her husband, who is seven months younger, and then the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar and Queen Victoria.

It is a secret which has been carefully kept by government officials, and especially by the heads of the war department, that New York, Boston and San Francisco are to-day fortified to a degree sufficient to keep off almost any foreign fleet. This statement was made positively by an official who knows the facts and said that the danger to those three ports in case of war had finally been adequately provided for.

THE new Oceanie, now being built in England by Messrs. Harland & Wolff for the White Starline, will no doubt embrace some new ideas. But if for nothing else she will be remarkable for her exceptional size. This vessel will be by several thousand tons larger than any other steamer either built or building. She will be 701 feet in extreme length (13 feet longer than the Great Eastern) and her tonnage will exceed 17,000 tons.

Mr. RUDOLPH HAGGARD is devoted to farming. He spends the early part of every day in wandering around his farm at Ditchingham, and does not settle down to writing until 11:30 o'clock. He dictates his novels to a woman secretary, who types from his dictation, taking them down on the typewriter at lightning speed, instead of merely in shorthand first. The scene of Mr. Haggard's new story is Holland, many centuries ago.

George Gorin lives in the pines of New Jersey with his \$20,000,000, while Howard, Miss Helen and Frank live in Tarrytown with their \$100,000,000. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and her millions are partially quartered at Scarborough. H. Walter Webb with his \$5,000,000 is also there. Amzi Lethi Barber and his \$25,000,000 are at Hobbs Ferry, not far from J. Jennings McComb and his \$20,000,000 at Ardsley. William Rockefeller and his \$50,000,000 are not out of hearing of brother John and his \$100,000,000 at Tarrytown.

Mrs. COWDEN-CLARKE, now in her 90th year, is still full and hearty, living a beautiful old age in peace and tranquility. With a mind unclouded and a body wonderfully active for her years, she finds much pleasure in recalling to a few select friends reminiscences of her early days—days when she was the constant associate of Mary Lamb and mingled frequently in the brilliant company of Shelley, Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Keats, Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, Douglas Jerrold and the glorious Charles Dickens.

"It is a remarkable fact," said a distinguished ex-confederate, "that Gen. Lee never wore a sword during the war, or any weapon, and he never looked on a sword until the day of his surrender, and then as an act of courtesy to Gen. Grant, and as proper for the occasion. Gen. Lee did not expect to surrender his sword, because, by the terms of surrender all officers were to retain their side arms; but he did expect that Grant would go through the form of touching the hilt of his sword according to the custom of war, but Grant did not even do that."

THE designs for the Trans-Mississippi exposition postage stamps have been adopted. They are as follows: One-cent, the discovery of the Mississippi river by Marquette; two-cent, an Indian chief; four-cent, a buffalo hunting scene; five-cent, the Pathfinder, bearing a picture of Fremont raising the flag on the summit of the Rockies; eight-cent, a train of immigrants crossing the plains; ten-cent, a mining scene; fifty-cent, a cowboy and cattle scene; \$1, a harvesting scene or a great touring mill; \$2, the Rock Island bridge, showing part of the city of Omaha.

## HAS FAITH IN THE FUTURE.

President McKinley Speaks at the Manufacturers' Banquet Given in New York City.

### STRONGLY FAVORS CURRENCY REFORM.

Declares That the Republican Party Must Stand by Its Platform—National Policies Should Encourage Industry and Commerce—The People Will Do the Rest.

New York, Jan. 25.—The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which took place Thursday night at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when President McKinley was introduced. He spoke slowly and was plainly heard in every portion of the great hall by the 1,000 guests present. President McKinley said in part:

#### The President's Address.

"National policies can encourage industry and commerce, but it is not for us people to project and carry on. If these policies stimulate industrial development and extend the powers to be safely trusted to the rest. The government, however, is restricted in its power to promote industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its rivers, improve its harbors and develop its great national waterways, but the ships to sail and the trade to carry the people must be supplied by others."

#### Must Know the Wants of Others.

"Much profitable trade is still enjoyed by our people because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching desirable markets. Much of it is lost because of a lack of information and ignorance of the conditions and needs of other nations. We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them. The ship requires the shippers, but the shippers must have assured promises that his goods will have a market when they reach their destination. It is a good rule, if buyers will not come to us, for us to go to them. It is our duty to make American enterprise and industrial ambition, as well as achievement, terms of respect and praise, not only at home, but among the family of nations, the world over."

#### Our Money Must Be Unassassiable.

"There is another duty resting upon the national government—to coin and regulate the value thereof." This duty requires that our government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassassiable. If doubts remain the mint must be removed. If weak men are discovered, their misdeeds must be exposed. Nothing should ever tempt us—not even the temptation to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth."

#### Question Must Be Settled Now.

"Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their monetary interests beyond dispute. All those who represent as you do, the great conservative and the progressive public interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it might again submit itself for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 6,000,000 voters who 13 months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. That is my interpretation of that victory."

#### Still of Binding Force.

"For us to attempt to overturn the face of the present fallacies and the resultant tendency to spread them is to lose, to be found wanting and practically to sacrifice the forces of association for their titles of the future. The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still commanding upon republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily the last part of the platform has already been engraven into public statute. But that other plank, not already built into our constitution, is of binding force upon all of us. What is it?"

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It is in the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments that we see that every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are uniformly opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free issue of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and gold currency must be maintained at par with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain individual obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coined paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most advanced nations of the earth."

#### A Command from the People.

This is in reality a command from the people who gave the administration to the party now in power and who are still entirely waiting for the execution of their vote and omnipotence with those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal.

I have to-night spoken in a somewhat serious strain because I believe it is due both to the membership of this association and to the conditions under which this assemblage has met. The conference and systematic efforts of such a body of men as this are capable of infinite good to the respective communities in which the members live and to the nation at large.

The country is now emerging from trying conditions. It is only just to give time to recover from the depression in certain lines of business and continued and altogether unparalleled progress, therefore, will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exercise a just patience, and one which in time will surely bring its own rich reward."

#### Faith in the Future.

"I have no fear of the future of our beloved country. While I discern in its present condition the necessity that always exists for the faithful devotion of its citizens, the history of its past is assurance to me that this will be as it always has been through every struggle and emergency, still onward and upward. It has never suffered from any trial or been unqualifiedly cast down. Founded upon right principles, we have nothing to fear from the vicissitudes which may lie across our pathway. The nation founded by the fathers upon principles of virtue, moderation and justice, which established its sovereignties, is in the crust of civil war, its integrity confirmed by the results of its reconstruction, with a union stronger and better than ever before, stands to-day not

upon shifting sands, but upon immovable foundations."

"Let us restore my our laws and by our administration of them to maintain the rights of the citizens, to cement the union still closer bonds, to exalt the standards of American civilization, encourage the promotion of thrift, industry and economy and the honest virtues which have enabled our people uphold the stability of our currency and credit and illustrate the purity of our national and municipal governments, and though the rain descends and the floods come and the winds blow, the nation will stand, for it is founded upon a rock."

#### A FIENDISH CRIME.

A Widow and Her Daughter Murdered Near Burlington, Ia.

Burlington, Ia., Jan. 21.—The dead and frozen bodies of Mrs. Fanny Barnard and her 12-year-old daughter Mary, were found Saturday afternoon in pools of blood in their lonely home west of the city. The woman was struck in the head with an ax, which leaned against a nearby wall. Her head was split open. The body of the child was found in a bedroom off the kitchen with her throat cut from ear to ear. Evidence of a horrible struggle for life was seen on all sides. It is evident the young girl had been brutally assaulted by the murderer, although her torn clothing indicated she had fought desperately for her honor. Having accomplished the deed, the villain cut her throat. This was not accomplished without a great struggle.

Six men are now under arrest, but the officers refuse to give their names.

One is known to be a man named Storms, who, with his leather, for whom search is being made, is said to have been at the house of Mrs. Barnard Sunday night. In the dress of the girl was found a black and white necklace, which it is thought she tore from her assailant in the struggle. This will possibly lead to the murderer's identity.

#### SENATOR ELECTED.

McComas Succeeds in Defeating Gorman in Maryland.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 26.—The tenth and last ballot for United States senator was taken Tuesday at noon and resulted as follows: McComas, 62; Gorman, 47; Shaw, 5. McComas thus defeated Gorman by a good majority for senator.

[Senator-Elect Louis Emory McComas has been long prominent as a public man in Maryland. He was born in Elizabethtown, Washington county, Md., and received his education at St. James college and at Dickinson college, graduating in 1856. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar of his native city in 1858. The young lawyer gained considerable renown in his profession and was the republican candidate for the Forty-ninth congress, when William Walsh, his opponent, was returned by a majority of 11. The republicans of the Sixth district of Maryland endeavored to show their allegiance to Mr. McComas, and elected him to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses. Since his career in congress Judge McComas has acted as justice of the peace of the District of Columbia. The new senator is a ripe jurist, a forcible orator and possesses considerable talents as a statesman.]

#### BLANCO PREDICTS PEACE.

says the New Policy of the Government Will Pacify Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 29.—Capt. Gen. Blanco, it is announced from Spanish sources at Manzanillo, in addressing the municipality of that place, said the country should look forward with confidence to the near approach of peace, which he believed, would be arrived at in February, owing to the new policy adopted by the government and the support it was receiving from the country.

#### Jumped into the Lake.

Milwaukee, Jan. 29.—Miss Pauline Werber, daughter of a late Baltimore minister who died some time ago, committed suicide here Friday night by jumping into the lake. She came here last September and applied for a position to teach school, but the school officials refused to employ her, though she held a certificate from the normal schools at Baltimore. This caused her to become despondent, and lately she had been deranged.

#### ANSON IS OUT.

New York, Jan. 29.—With the return of A. G. Spalding, the former president of the Chicago baseball club, to the city Friday from the west the announcement that the Chicago club would not renew its contract with Adrian C. Anson and that "Tom" Burns, formerly a member of the Chicago team, would be the new manager of the cells was confirmed.

#### Disaster in an Illinois Town.

Mount Sterling, Ill., Jan. 26.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this city broke out and before it was put out Albert Pieper was killed by a falling wall. Constable Snodgrass and two other men were injured, and over \$100,000 worth of property was burned up. The Bloomfield hotel was entirely destroyed and almost the whole block went with it.

#### Five Bodies Found.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 29.—The charred and mangled remains of five of the victims of the Great Eastern block fire were taken from the ruins Friday. Two bodies have been identified. They are W. B. Gordon and Mrs. Cora Peters, and there is little doubt that the others were Mrs. Peters' three children, Charles, Alma and Ethel.

#### President Dole Welcomed.

Washington, Jan. 27.—President Dole of Hawaii arrived here yesterday and in behalf of the government was welcomed to the national capital by Secretary Sherman. During the afternoon President McKinley visited President Dole at the Arlington, and soon after Mr. Dole called upon President McKinley at the white house.

#### Dismissed as a Drunk.

Marquette, Wis., Jan. 27.—Judge Hastings sentenced Frank Dabbin, convicted of assaulting his 13-year-old daughter, to 25 years in state prison at Waupaca. This is the maximum sentence provided for the crime.

#### Gives a Banquet.

Havana, Jan. 21.—United States Consul-General Lee gave a banquet at Matanzas Beach to the officers of the United States war ship Maine.

## THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Work Being Done by Our National Law-Makers in the Capital City.

### SUMMARY OF THE DAILY PROCEEDINGS.

Bills and Resolutions Discussed and Passed in the Senate—Important Measures That Call for Consideration in the House—Nominations by the President.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The pension appropriation bill was debated in the senate yesterday, as was also Senator Teller's silver resolution, and Senator Morgan reiterated his charges that ex-President Cleveland was in favor of Hawaiian annexation, notwithstanding the denial of the latter. The nominations of Charles H. Duell, of New York, to be commissioner of patents, and George E. Roberts, of Iowa, to be director of the mint (Mr. Preston having resigned), were received from the president.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The pension

### MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Jan. 31. Four German tailors were murdered by the Chinese in Shanghai.

The first-class armored cruiser Visaya left Spain for America.

In the 12-hour bicycle race in Pittsburgh, Pa., Elkes won, going 1,000 miles.

Russia has offered China a loan on the same terms as those of Great Britain.

Judge C. W. Dustin, of Dayton, has declared the Ohio anti-lynching law unconstitutional.

A dozen shocks of earthquake, some quite sharp, were experienced at Tehuantepec, Mexico.

Dr. Fridjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from New York on the Campania for Liverpool.

Judge Burton sentenced Christopher Merry to 15 years for the murder of his wife.

President and Mrs. McKinley celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of their wedding in a quiet manner.

Harris M. Plaisted, a veteran general of the civil war and ex-governor of Maine, died in Bangor, aged 70 years.

June 14 has been fixed as the date for the convention in Detroit of the National Association of Labor Commissioners.

Charles Webb has been sentenced to 99 years' imprisonment for the murder of his sweetheart at St. Louis in 1895.

A negro woman who clubbed a fatally wounded young white man was killed by a mob a few miles south of Natchez, Miss.

Daniel Lawrence Braine, rear admiral of the United States navy, retired, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 69 years.

The United States senate has not yet failed to confirm any nomination for office submitted to it by the president since March 4.

Chief Justice Shepard Barclay, of the Missouri supreme court, resigned, and Gov. Stephens appointed W. M. Williams to fill the vacancy.

Albert Motter and Henry Gelhausen were killed and Gottlieb Eison fatally injured by inhaling carbolic acid gas in a brewing vat in Milwaukee.

It is said that commercial treaties negotiated by Minister Woodford in Madrid and ready to be signed are expected to stop hostilities in Cuba.

A force of frontier tribesmen ambushed part of an English brigade in a gorge near Shinkamar, India, and five officers and eight men were killed.

The opera house, several business buildings and the Mason county library building, full of rare books and prehistoric relics, were burned at Mayville, Ky.

## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

New Historical Society.

An historical society, affiliated with the State Historical Society, has been organized at Ashland, to be known as "The North Wisconsin Historical Society." It embraces the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, Sawyer, and Price. The officers chosen were: President, Dr. Edwin Ellis, Ashland; vice presidents, R. L. McCormick, Hayward; A. G. Stagg, Hurley; P. Leahy, Bayfield; S. L. Bathurst, Ashland; secretary, Bert Williams, Ashland. The chief purpose is the study of the early history of the northern part of the state, and especially of the early missionary efforts.

### A Train Explosion.

By the explosion of a locomotive boiler in the roundhouse of the Chicago & Northwestern road in Madison three men were instantly killed; one injured, probably fatally; one seriously injured; and two slightly injured. The dead are: Frank Beck, foreman, 30 years old, married, of Madison; Wesley Shepler, engineer, married, of Baraboo; Charles E. Young, engineer, married, of Baraboo.

### Wisconsin Will Exhibit.

The Wisconsin commission to the Trans-Mississippi exposition met in Milwaukee and decided that the state shall have a building at the exposition. A number of the leading lumbermen of the state who were present donated the material necessary for the building. It was decided to expend between \$15,000 and \$20,000 in getting up a creditable exhibit of the products of the state.

### Indictment Is Good.

An important decision was rendered by Judge Buon in the federal court at Madison in the case of Dr. H. J. Latouche, of Superior, held for trial under 11 indictments charging him with perjury and subversion of perjury in connection with the allotment of Indian lands in Ashland county. The case came up in demurrer, which was overruled, and the trial will take place in April.

### Baby Recovered.

The body of Albert Miller, aged 23 years, who was buried alive at the bottom of a 40-foot well in Baraboo, has been recovered. Miller's rescuers worked hard all one day and were at a point where they could hear his voice, but a second cave-in occurred and from that time Miller's voice was lost.

### Discharged.

Matthew Thomel, charged with arson in Milwaukee, has been discharged. He served two years in the penitentiary for setting fire to the Pabst theater and was pardoned by Gov. Upshur. Last June he was arrested on a new charge of arson, but no case was made out.

### Given a Long Sentence.

Judge Hastings sentenced Frank Dahlman, convicted at Marinette of assaulting his 16-year-old daughter, to 25 years in state's prison at Waupaca. This is the maximum sentence provided for the crime.

### The News Condensed.

John Weitrick, aged 58, an old soldier, died at Shreveport of paralysis.

Post offices have been established at Catawba, Price county, with Charles W. Weller as postmaster, and at Winneboujou, Douglas county, with Jacob M. George as postmaster.

Judge Scoville has appointed Judge Hardren, of Wausau, to the supreme bench to fill the seatancy caused by the recent death of Judge Newman.

The building in Milwaukee occupied by the F. A. Welsh company, manufacturers of timbers' machines, was burned, the loss being \$500,000.

The tobacco warehouses in Viroqua have opened for business. Nearly \$200,000 worth of tobacco was grown in Vernon county last season.

The building at Berlin in which J. C. Clark's market is located was nearly wrecked by a runaway engine.

August Kucera, who pleaded guilty in Manitowoc to forgery, was sentenced to two years in the state's prison.

The jury at Manitowoc in the case of Mike O'Brien, charged with murdering James Fielding, brought in a verdict that O'Brien was and is insane.

Frederick Wetenkamp, for many years superintendent of the Milwaukee county poor farm, is said to have been found \$2,500 short in his accounts.

The Bedford Brewing company assigned to H. Maurer. The liabilities are \$10,000 and the assets \$5,000.

John Lushborough, a farmer living near Eau Claire, had his neck broken by a runaway horse.

Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Koerner celebrated their silver wedding in Janesville.

Farmers in many localities in north-central Wisconsin are troubled with tramps who beg for food and shelter.

A post office has been established at Willowdale, Rock county, with John Brinkman as postmaster.

By the gift of \$25,000 from a friend who lives down east and whose name is withheld at donor's request, the chair of chemistry of Beloit college has been endowed.

Christian Dahl, who died in Oakdale, left eight children, 20 grandchildren, 31 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren, a total of 71 descendants.

Frank Fetterly, a woodsmen, killed three bears near Lester.

Dr. Edward Eaton, president of Beloit college, has gone to China to investigate thoroughly the conditions and future possibilities of the missionary work in that country.

Marinette capitalists have subscribed \$60,000 and organized a stock company to carry on the manufacture of farming implements.

John Gaisman, aged 52, one of the most prominent business men in Stevens Point, is dead. He was a thirty-second degree mason.

Mrs. Mary Miller, of Black River Falls, was arrested on the charge of train wrecking.

### THE GOLD STANDARD.

*Resolutions Adopted at the Monetary Conference in Indianapolis.*

Indiana, Ind., Jan. 27.—The monetary convention finished its work yesterday and adjourned after adopting the following resolutions:

"To remove, at once and forever, all doubt as to what the standard of value of the United States is and is to be."

"To establish the credit of the United States at the highest point among the nations of the world."

"To eliminate from our currency system those features which render it experience show to be elements of weakness and danger."

"To make a paper currency convertible into gold and equal to it in value at all times and places, in which, with a volume adequate to the general and usual needs of business, there shall be combined a quality of growth and elasticity through which it will adjust itself automatically and promptly to all variations of demand, whether sudden or gradual, and which shall distribute itself throughout the country as the wants of different sections may require."

"To so utilize the existing silver dollars as to maintain their parity with gold without imposing undue burdens upon the treasury."

"To avoid any injurious contraction of the currency."

"To avoid the issue of interest-bearing bonds, except in case of unlooked-for emergency; but to confer the power to issue bonds when necessary for the preservation of the credit of the nation."

"To accomplish this ends by a plan which would lead from our present confused and uncertain situation by gradual and progressive steps, without shock or violence, to a monetary system which will be thoroughly safe and good, and capable of growth to any extent that the country may require."

### MAN AND WIFE KILLED.

Joliet (Ill.) Couple the Victims of a Grade Crossing Accident.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 24.—Alderman Christopher Byrne and his wife met sudden death Saturday in a grade crossing accident. Mr. Byrne and his wife and baby, the latter two years old, were out sleigh riding in the country and started toward the city. When one mile southwest of the city they were struck by an east-bound train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road at 11:15 o'clock. The train was running about 45 miles an hour. The horse was instantly killed and the cutter was smashed to pieces. Mr. Byrne and Mrs. Byrne were badly cut and bruised and both died Saturday afternoon. The baby was thrown into a snowdrift and was only slightly hurt.

### WANT PRESIDENT TO ACT.

New York Firms Seek Protection of Gunboats in China.

New York, Jan. 29.—A petition was presented to the chamber of commerce committee on foreign commerce Friday urging that the chamber bring to the attention of President McKinley and the department of state immediately the pressing importance of taking such steps as may be sufficient to safeguard the commercial rights and interests which have been secured for American citizens in China under the most favored nation clauses of treaties concluded with that empire and which are now threatened by the aggressive policy of certain European powers.

### Railway Over Chilkat Pass.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 28.—Hugh C. Wallace, president of the Chilkat Railroad & Transportation company, has studies of the completion of the company's aerial railway over the Chilkat pass to Lake Piedmont. This marks a new era for Klondike travel, as the time between tide water and the headwaters of the Yukon river is shortened from a month to one day, besides removing the peril and hardships.

### To Exclude Immoral Shows.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—The secretaries of 25 of the leading fair associations in the state met here Thursday and passed resolutions in favor of every fair association within the state excluding from fairs all immoral shows. It was explained that the fair associations were never troubled with such exhibitions until after the world's fair at Chicago.

### Great Strike Ended.

London, Jan. 24.—The great strike of engineers which continued for seven months, involved 100,000 men and cost the British nation millions of pounds, resulted in a victory for the employers.

### Killed by a Mob.

Tonganau, O. T., Jan. 27.—Ellie Blake, postmaster here, was beaten to death by a gang of toughs because he had been a leader in an attempt to drive the saloons out of the place.

### THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24.

#### LIVESTOCK—Native Steers.

Sheep.....\$15 50

Hogs.....\$15 50

PILGRIM—Minnesota Patents.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.

COIN—No. 2

MAR—No. 2

OATS—No. 2

BUTTER—Creamery.

FACTORY.....\$15 50

CHEESE—Light Skins.

EARS—Western.

CHICAGO—

CATTLE—Shipping Steers.

Steers.....\$15 50

Feeders.....\$15 50

Bulls.....\$15 50

HORSES—Light.

Horse, Choice Heavy.

SHEEP.....\$15 50

BUTTER—Creamery.

Dairy.....\$15 50

Eggs.....\$15 50

POTATOES—No. 1.

PORK—May.

LARD—May.

FOOD—Patents.

Sausages.....\$15 50

GRAIN—Wheat, May.

Corn, No. 2

Corn, No. 1

Barley, Choice to Fancy.

MILWAUKEE—

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring.

Corn, No. 2

Oats, No. 2

Rye, No. 2

Rye, No. 1

FOOD—Milk.

LARD.....\$15 50

DETROIT,

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red.

Corn, No. 2

Oats, No. 2 White.

No. 2 Red.

ST. LOUIS—

CATTLE—Native Steers.

Stockers and Feeders.

HOGS.....\$15 50

SHEEP.....\$15 50

OMAHA—

CATTLE—Native Steers.

Cows and Heifers.

Stockers and Feeders.

HOGS.....\$15 50

SHEEP.....\$15 50

LAKEVIEW—

Cattle—Native Steers.

Cows and Heifers.

Stockers and Feeders.

HOGS.....\$15 50

SHEEP.....\$15 50

LAKEVIEW—

Cattle—Native Steers.

Cows and Heifers.

Stockers and Feeders.

HOGS.....\$15 50

SHEEP.....\$15 50

LAKEVIEW—

Cattle—Native Steers.

Cows and Heifers.

Stockers and Feeders.

HOGS.....\$15 50

SHEEP.....\$15 50

LAKEVIEW—

Cattle—Native Steers.

Cows and Heifers.

Stockers and Feeders.

HOGS.....\$15 50

SHEEP.....\$15 50

LAKEVIEW—

Cattle—Native Steers.

Cows and Heifers.

Stockers and Feeders.

HOGS.....\$15 50

</div

A Proposition.

In the interest of harmony and general good feeling among the members of the Bar of this Circuit, and with a view of getting together and avoiding what I consider to be a disgraceful fight, which is bound to stir up bitterness and animosity, and destroy that feeling of good fellowship which has hitherto been a marked characteristic of our Bar, I submit to the other candidates for judicial honors and their friends the following propositions:

First.—Inasmuch as the Bar of Marathon county is divided and its members are not able to agree on one of its own members as a candidate, I propose that the members of that Bar drop the fight they are now waging and agree upon some member of the Bar outside of Marathon county, who shall receive their support both for appointment and election, pledging that both myself and my friends will most cordially acquiesce in the selection made.

Second.—I propose that Mr. Silverthorn, Mr. Bump and myself shall withdraw from the field as candidates; that a Bar convention be called, to meet at Wausau at as early a date as possible, at which convention none of the three gentlemen above named shall be considered, and that such convention select a member of the Bar and recommend his appointment and election, pledging myself and my friends to acquiesce in the nomination so made.

Third.—Should either of the above propositions be accepted by one and rejected by the other of the Wausau candidates, then I propose that a meeting of the members of the Bar outside of the personal supporters of the candidate who rejects such proposition be held, and a candidate agreed upon, and that such candidate be recommended for appointment and supported at the election, pledging myself and my friends to stand loyally by such candidate.

S. S. MILLER.  
Rhineland, Wis., Jan. 31, 1895.

Caucus Electors Appointed.

In response to a call issued by G. W. Bishop, chairman of the Republican county committee of Oneida county, a meeting of the Republican county committee was held at S. S. Miller's office Saturday night. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Bishop, and S. M. Walker was elected secretary. Mr. Bishop explained that the object of the meeting was to appoint the election officials for the caucuses for the year, in compliance with the law passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination of candidates." There have been many interpretations of the law, as some passages in it might mean one thing or another, and it didn't appear to be just clear in the minds of some of the committee, as to how far it applied to this city and county. However, it was decided to be on the safe side, and the following were appointed as electors for the various wards and precincts, and will be filled according to law:

1st Ward—Jake Klumb, John Swedburg, P. A. Brown.

2nd Ward—Gus. Bastrum, Simon Hansley, Chas. Farnsworth.

3rd Ward—E. B. Crofoot, C. M. Olson, John Dillier.

4th Ward—W. E. Brown, W. L. Beers, H. Lewis.

5th Ward—Mark Shuler, W. H. LaSelle, Lige Sturdevant.

6th Ward—H. Barber, W. C. Ogden, C. J. Brown.

Town of Pelican—Put Brown, Fred Tripp, A. M. Rogers.

Town of Gagen—Andrew Anderson, B. N. Louk, Eli Matteson.

Town of Schoepke—A. G. Negal, W. L. Waite, John Wicklund.

Town of Hazelhurst—A. J. Ames, E. R. LeFever, Jesse Sipes.

Town of Woodboro—Chas. Lee, Robt. Hawthorne, Fred Smith.

Langlade county has two important cases docketed for trial at the March term of circuit court. F. P. Kennedy, a defaulting county treasurer of Langlade county, is on for trial at this term, but as the state has been endeavoring to bring this case to trial for three years, it won't be surprising if he gets another continuation. Another case is that of L. E. Bucknam, who was cashier of the bank of Antigo at the time it was closed, and who is charged with being a little shy in his accounts.

Langlade county has probably turned out more "short" men than any county in the state.

# FOR SALE.

The following list of land, including timber on the same, is placed on the market and must be sold.

Des.	Sec.	Town.	Rgt.	Acres	Des.	Sec.	Town.	Rgt.	Acres	Des.	Sec.	Town.	Rgt.	Acres
SE 1/4	1	SW	E	64	SW 1/4	2	SW	E	64	NW 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SW NW	1	SW	E	64	SE NE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW NE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 1	2	SW	E	64	NE SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	NW NE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SE NE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW NE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 2	3	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE NE	3	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE FE	4	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SW SW	4	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
NW NW	5	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 2	5	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	6	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	6	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 3	7	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	7	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	8	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 4	8	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	9	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	9	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 5	10	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	10	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	10	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 6	11	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	11	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	11	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 7	12	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	12	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	12	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 8	13	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	13	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	13	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 9	14	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	14	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	14	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 10	15	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	15	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	15	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 11	16	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	16	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	16	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 12	17	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	17	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	17	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 13	18	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	18	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	18	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 14	19	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	19	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	19	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 20	20	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE 1/4	20	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
SE SW	20	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64	SW SE 1/4	2	SW	E	64
Lot 21</														

# CLARK & LENNON

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Ry' y  
NORTHBOUND

No. 11—Daily 8:30 A.M.  
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express 1:30 P.M.  
SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily 11:30 A.M.  
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express 3:30 P.M.  
H. C. BREGER, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry'

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited 1:30 a.m. Daily  
Accommodation 1:35 p.m. Des. Gen.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited 2:10 a.m. Daily  
Accommodation 6:30 a.m. Des. Gen.

St. Paul trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul's Union Station, 10th and Locust Street, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896. Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menomonie, Wausau, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central Ry.

C. M. CHAMBERS, AGT.

L. O. F.

Court Juana, 1975.

Meetings at L. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesday of each month.  
Attn. DUGGLE, C. R. S. R. Stock

Scarlet fever has broken out on the North Side.

Mrs. G. H. Kemp returned from Wausau Monday.

Mrs. Trumbull returned Saturday from her visit to Marshfield.

Miss Minnie McDonald was confined to her home a portion of the week by illness.

Miss Eva Kemp went to Arbor Vitae Saturday to spend a few days with Mrs. S. B. Blissell.

Mrs. Clarey and Miss Redfield returned Friday from a week's visit with friends at Ironwood.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hintz have returned from a five weeks visit with relatives at Menomonie, Mich.

W. E. Brown was in St. Paul and Minneapolis several days of last week on business connected with their lumber trade.

Will Taylor, of Appleton, was in Rhinelander the latter part of last week, looking after the pulp wood supply for his firm.

Hugh McLean, of Tonawanda, N.Y., arrived in Rhinelander Saturday morning, and remained during the present week, picking up lumber for his trade.

Gerhard Moes spent the fore part of this week at Minocqua, Arbor Vitae and Woodruff in the interests of the Rhinelander Tailoring Co. He secured a number of orders.

The lecture given by Judge McCormick at the Methodist church Monday evening proved to be a great success, and the Epworth League wishes to thank him for his kindness.

Chas. Miller was brought in Tuesday from a camp where he had been cutting wood for Jas. McGowan and Woodruff in the interests of the Rhinelander Tailoring Co. He secured a number of orders.

The Federation of Women's Clubs of the Ninth Congressional district held a meeting at Wausau last week.

The clubs in this city sent delegates, the Monday Club being represented by Mrs. A. W. Shelton, and the Study Club by Mrs. G. H. Kemp.

Alex. Dingle, who has been connected with the lumber firm of H. B. Weiger & Co. for the past three years as stenographer and book-keeper, accepted a position in the office of the Eau River Lumber Company Monday, and will hereafter look after this firm's books and correspondence. Mr. Dingle is a man thoroughly versed in matters pertaining to the lumber trade, and will without a doubt give his new employers good satisfaction.

A committee of the county board is at work this week, checking up the books in County Clerk Brennan's office for the past six years, it having been reported by some of his friends that he is a little shy in his accounts. The committee is still at work as the NEW NORTH goes to press, so we are unable to give the result of their investigation.

Perry Clark was a very busy man Tuesday. With the perseverance and patience born of necessity he was doing his very best trying to train a couple of dogs he had purchased to go through some necessary Klondike maneuvers. By dint of a lot of very nice language Perry induced the dogs to pull the sled to which they were harnessed along the road. They did not act like real dogs but promised to haul quite a load by the time the party is ready to leave.

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Studer, for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a liniment known as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I found excellent against rheumatism as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing). I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale at the Palace Drug Store.

Frank Sherwood was down today, the first time since he had his tussle with cholera morbus. He says he drove thirty miles after he was taken and never came so near dying in his life. After this when he goes out in the country he will take a bottle of Chamberlain's Oil, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him.—Missouri Valley (Iowa) Times. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

CASTORIA.

*Castor oil*

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## Breaking :: a Broncho.

By Philip Utrell Mighels.

(Copyright 1893)

**O**N THE grassy slope of a great irrigation ditch that wound along the hillside above a Nevada valley a young fellow was lying on his back, talking at a saucy bluejay perched on a nearby sagebrush. The bluejay was scolding, no doubt of it. He jolted away in a very shrill, discordant voice. Bobbed his tail and agitated his top-knot most ridiculously. The boy was about Bob Conaway.

Sitting up presently, he gazed at the broad, level flat—the floor of the valley—that stretched far to the great blue mountains, miles away on the other side. Half a mile distant was a large area cleared of sagebrush—by the flowing water, for too much water is death to the brush. On it the grass grew abundantly, and a herd of half-wild horses was grazing there in comfort and security. In the herd was a broncho of unusual beauty. He was of chestnut color and plump and sleek. His legs were slender, his neck full and finely arched. His head, which he constantly tossed with a悉er, caught motion, was small and delicately poised. His long mane and tail floated in the breeze in graceful lines. As if acting the part of a sentinel for the lord, this young broncho ate nervously, stamped a great deal and frequently elevated his nose to sniff what his eyes might fail to see.

"What a beauty he is," Bob soliloquized aloud. "Oh, don't I wish that chestnut were mine! Look at him now! Isn't he great? Oh, but I'd like to get a straddle of you, my boy!"

"Would you, though?" said a pleasant voice behind him.

Bob leaped to his feet to find "Old Man Treadwell" as the wealthy rancher had been dubbed, on the other side of the ditch, mounted on a large bay horse, upon which he had ridden noiselessly within hearing distance of the boy's speech.

"Yes, I would, sir!"

"He's the most ordinary piece of horse flesh that ever walked, that's what he is!" rejoined the rancher, speaking with emphasis. "He shan't be."

"Is he, really? Why, how?"

"He's mine."

"Oh!"

"Yep, and worth nothing at all. I've had him busted by the best bronco-busters in the valley, but it don't do no good. He lets 'em ride 'cause he can't pitch 'em off or kill 'em; but the minute anybody else tackles him he's as bad as ever—if not worse!"

Bob's color had been rising while this description had been growing. He now looked very stately of defiance.

"I'd like to try that horse," he replied, slowly.

"WELL—"here the rancher paused and Bob waited breathlessly—"if you'll catch that horse you can have him, for all we care. Only I warn ya, he's a good and a terror to boot."

"Oh, thank you!"

"Hold on, Bob. Wait till you're straddled him for a second or so and see how you feel. Give my regards to your mother." And away rode the rancher, whistling.

Bob waited a moment, then jumped into the air, rolled on the grass and bugged himself in delight.

"Oh, he, you beauty!" cried he, shaking his fist at the distant horse: "Somebody is going to grip those round sides of yours mighty soon, or my name is Bob Fiddle-pudding, with lots of fiddle in it. Let's see, now. Low! I'll catch 'em, without another horse to run him in. What's the matter with the crawling trick I learned from Indian Joe? Just the thing!" And he hastened off to his home.

Proceeding from the shed a long, soft rope with a slip-noose at the end—a lariat, though quite inferior to those made of raw hide—the tall young fellow was soon on his way back through the brush to the open piece of ground. He kept out of sight of the watchful chestnut, proceeding forward only when the animal was feeding. On coming to the edge of the sagebrush, an eighth of a mile from the herd of horses, he coiled the rope, forming a large, easy-swinging loop; then he lay flat on the ground and began to crawl, dragging the noose behind, but going directly toward the horse.

And now he moved only when the chestnut's head was up; his object being to be seen as soon as possible. Not long did he have to wait, for starting stamping, the broncho quickly noted the intelligence of an intruding presence in their territory to the entire herd. In a moment every horse in the herd was gazing intently at the boy.

He crawled away in the opposite direction. The horses gathered in a closer bunch behind the chestnut and began to move in a zigzag fashion toward him. Such a singular creature they had never beheld. Their curiosity being thoroughly aroused, they became more bold, trotted forward a little, then stopped and looked and wondered and approached yet nearer.

Presently the horses were all about him, and Bob was a little concerned with the thought that the bodies might attempt to stamp on him. Reluctantly, however, upon a former experience that had worked in precisely the same manner, he waited until the chestnut stood close on his left. Then he rose to his feet, slowly and deliberately. As

he had calculated, the horses were bewildered to such an extent that they failed completely to recognize what he was even while he stood erect. Grasping his rope, he estimated the distance land-craft that reeked so smoothly beneath him and clove the air with the swiftness of sound. In this he was not entirely successful, as the broncho had evidently made up his mind to go to the depths of Pickhandle gulch. And so there he did, Bob's utmost efforts to restrain him proving futile.

Instantly the herd stampeded, chestnut and all. Bob was prepared, however, and, bracing himself, squatted low on his haunches just as the moment the captured animal reached the length of its tail and this with such effect that the fleeing creature was brought up with an exceedingly abrupt turn. As if realizing the situation, the horse, instead of tugging vainly at the rope that would choke him more and more if he struggled against it, trotted near enough to slack the pressure, and stood posing as docilely on a grass pedestal. Bob was amazed.

"That's exactly what Old Man Treadwell said you'd do," he exclaimed.

Never was the animal so capable of perpetrating surprises as this same sleek-locking pony. Acting as if the wondering horses were total strangers and Bob his long-sought friend, he ignored the surraining herd and followed the boy with a recklessness that stimulated affection. He kept the rope hanging slack between himself and his captor, just as an old home-losing cow might have done, and pricked his ears as if with kindly interest in the proceedings. He stood like a sawhorse while Bob cautiously adjusted a blanket and then the heavy Mexican saddle on his back; nor once did he wince while the broad cinch was tightened under and around his splendid lungs; only sadness seemed to lurk in his eyes as he opened his mouth to receive the bridle bit. But Bob was not in the least put off his guard by this gentle behavior. Indeed, as an extra measure of safety, he

began to take advantage of the chance, pulling his spur into the pony's flank.

He gathered in the reins and attempted to assume command of the hearing land-craft that reeked so smoothly beneath him and clove the air with the swiftness of sound. In this he was not entirely successful, as the broncho had

evidently made up his mind to go to the depths of Pickhandle gulch. And so there he did, Bob's utmost efforts to restrain him proving futile.

Finally he reached a hillock, where a space was clear, but hedged all about by ledges of slate, the wicked edges of which stuck up like pickets on a fence. There he unexpectedly bounded into the air, with a shrill neigh, and threw himself into the wildest contortions. Again and again with the violence of a catapult he jerked himself upward and jolted down as harshly as a brick that falls and strikes a pavement-twisting in the air, and thrashing furiously, right and left, forward and back.

Down came the pony like a sack of wrought iron, jarring the very hillock where he struck; he went up again, but not so high. His neigh, sharp and quick, indicated pain; and lifting a foot all helpless and wounded, he abruptly ceased his horrible antics, and stood submissive and subdued. It was like the miraculous quelling of a storm; his whole body quivered with pain.

Surprised to find himself alive, Bob hazily wiped the blood from his face and slipped feebly down to the earth. How wholesome it felt!

No effort to escape or even to move did the horse attempt; but he turned a face altered and strange, with a dumb expression of profound respect toward his master. Something else was also in his eyes—supplication.

Bob glanced him over. The foot, half lifted, met his gaze. Not a moment did he hesitate—not a thought of the in-

stantaneousness of safety, he

thought.

He's the most ordinary piece of horse flesh that ever walked, that's what he is!" rejoined the rancher, speaking with emphasis. "He shan't be."

"Is he, really? Why, how?"

"He's mine."

"Oh!"

"Yep, and worth nothing at all. I've had him busted by the best bronco-busters in the valley, but it don't do no good. He lets 'em ride 'cause he can't pitch 'em off or kill 'em; but the minute anybody else tackles him he's as bad as ever—if not worse!"

Bob's color had been rising while this description had been growing. He now looked very stately of defiance.

"I'd like to try that horse," he replied, slowly.

"WELL—"here the rancher paused and Bob waited breathlessly—"if you'll catch that horse you can have him, for all we care. Only I warn ya, he's a good and a terror to boot."

"Oh, thank you!"

"Hold on, Bob. Wait till you're straddled him for a second or so and see how you feel. Give my regards to your mother." And away rode the rancher, whistling.

Bob waited a moment, then jumped into the air, rolled on the grass and bugged himself in delight.

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# The Concern

which claims all its offerings to be "Bargains" insults your intelligence. But if you will study our ads from week to week you must admit that the store which can offer so great a variety of unmistakable bargains must be a safe store from which to buy anything in the line of Dry Goods, Shoes and Furnishing Goods. We have a few Lace Curtains left which we would like to close out before the new stock arrives, and we have therefore decided to offer all our

Regular \$4.00 Lace Curtains for.....\$2.35  
Regular \$3.00 Lace Curtains for.....2.00  
Regular 65 cent lace curtains for.....38c.

Ladies' underwear as long as it lasts at the following prices:

Regular \$1.00 quality vest and pants for....75c  
" 75c " " " 50c  
" 50c " " " 38c  
" 25c " " " 19c

We are selling ladies' Alaskas for 35c per pair. Misses' Wool Hose, 25c goods, for 19c. Shawls, Blankets and all warm goods at cost, and in some instances less.

We have just received another consignment of the celebrated Gold Medal Black Dress Goods. These goods are guaranteed to be made from the finest Australian wool and dyed by special process, which gives the fabric more durability, softer finish and better wear.

## Cash Department Store,

Originator and promoter of the One Price System, enabling a child to buy as cheaply as its mother, which others are imitating but are only imitators.



CHAPTER IV.  
THE FLIGHT OF NADA AND BALEKA.

into the buck and shouted for joy, for here was food.

When the buck was dead I skinned him, and we took bits of the flesh, washed them in the water and ate them, for we had no fire to cook them with. It is not nice to eat uncooked flesh, but we were so hungry that we did not

mind, and strength came back to us from the food. When we had eaten what we could we rose and washed ourselves at the spring; but as we washed Baleka looked up and gave a cry of fear.

For there, on the crest of the hill, about ten spear throws away, were a party of six armed men, and these men people of my own tribe—children of my father Makedama—who still pursued us to take us or slay us. They saw us; they raised a shout and began to run. We too sprang up and ran.

Before us the ground was open and sloped down to the banks of the White Umfolozi. We ran for the river. After we came the warriors. Now we neared the banks of the river; it was full and white. Above us the waters ran angrily, breaking into swirls of white where they passed over scented rocks; below was a rapid, in which none might live, between the two a deep pool, where the water was quiet but the stream strong.

"Ah! my brother, what shall we do?" gasped Baleka. "There is this to choose," I answered, "perish on the spears of our people or by the river."

"Easier to die by water than on iron," he answered.

"Indeed!" I said. "Now may our snakes look toward us and the spirits of our fathers be with us! At the least we can swim." And I led her to the head of the pool. We threw away everything except an assegai—which I held in my teeth—and plunged in, wading and swimming, the dog Koo leading the way.

Then it was that the soldiers appeared upon the bank. "Ah! little people," he cried, "you swim, do you? Well you will drown, and if you do not drown we know a ford, and we will catch you and kill you." And he hurled an assegai after us which fell between us.

Now we swam hard, for we could swim well. It was just this: If we could reach the bank before we got into the rapids we were safe, if not, then good night! We strained, we struggled. Baleka was a brave girl, and she swam bravely, but the water pushed her down below me, and I could do nothing to her.

helper. I got my foot upon the rock and looked around. There she was, and eight paces from her the broken water boiled. I could not go back. But the dog Koo swam. He swam to her barking, then turned around heading for the shore. She grasped him by the tail with her right hand. She too struck out with her feet and her left hand, and slowly, very slowly, drew near. Then I stretched out the handle of my assegai toward her. She caught it with her left hand. I pulled and Koo pulled, and we brought her to the bank, and then fell gasping.

Now when the soldiers on the other bank saw that we had crossed, they shouted threats at us, then ran away down the bank.

"Arise, Baleka," I said; "they have gene to seek a ford."

"Ah, let me die!" she answered.

But I forced her to rise, and we walked on till at last far away, we saw a large kraal.

"Keep heart," I said. "See, there is the kraal of Chaka."

Presently we came to a path that ran to the kraal from the ford of the Umfolozi. We followed the path till at last we were but half an hour's journey from the kraal. Then we looked back, and lo! there behind us were the pursuers.

Again we ran, but they gained upon us. Then once more I thought of the dog. I called him and told him what to do. He understood, and flew toward them growling. They tried to kill him with spears and kerries, but he jumped around them, biting at them and kept them back. At last a man hit him, and he sprang up and seized the man by the throat. There he clung, man and dog rolling over and over together, till the end of it was that they both died together.

Meanwhile we were but three hundred paces from the gate of the kraal.

"Run on, Baleka, run on!" I said, dropping behind. Now she staggered on toward the kraal. I sat down to get my breath again, for I was about to fight four men.

The men were running, two and two, with the length of a spear throw between them. But of the first pair one was five or six paces in front of the other. This man shouted out loud and charged me, shield and spear up. I stood waiting for him till he drew back the spear to stab me. Then suddenly I dropped to my knees and thrust upward with all my strength beneath the rim of his shield; and he also thrust, but over me his spear only cutting the skin of my shoulder. And my assegai! Ah! it ran through and through his middle. He rolled over and over on the plain, I was now weaponless, for the haft of my spear—it was but a light throwing assegai—broke in two, leaving nothing but a little bit of stick in my hand. And the other one was on me! He looked tall as a tree above me.

These, then, my father, were the events that ended in the coming of me, Mopo, and of my sister Baleka to the kraal of Chaka, the Lion of the Zulu. Now you may ask why I have kept you so long with this tale, which is as are other tales of our people. But that shall be seen, for from these matters, as a tree from a seed, grew the birth of Umslopogaas Balalo, Umslopogaas the Slaughterer and Nala the Beautiful, of whose love my story has to tell. For Nada was my daughter, and Umslopogaas, though few knew it, was none other than the son of Chaka, born of my sister Baleka.

Now when Baleka recovered from the weariness of our flight and her beauty came back to her, Chaka took her to wife, numbering her among his women, whom he named his "sisters." And me Chaka took to be one of his doctors, of his iyangas of medicine, and he was so well pleased with my medicine that in the end I became his head doctor. Now this was a great post, in which, during the course of years, I grew fat in cattle and in wives; but also it was one of much danger. For when I rose strong and well in the morning I could never know but that at night I should sleep stiff and red. Many were the doctors whom Chaka slew; doctored they never so well, they were slain at last. For a day would surely come when the king felt ill in his body or heavy in his mind, and then to the assegai or the tortoiseshell with the wizard who had doctored him. Yet I escaped, because of the power of my medicine, and also because of that oath which Chaka had sworn to me as a child. So it came about that where the king went, there I went with him. I slept near his hut, I sat behind him at council, in the battle I was ever at his side.

I fell onto my hands and knees and flung myself over sideways. My body struck the legs of the man about to stab me, lifting his feet from beneath him. Down he came heavily. Before he had touched the ground I was off it. His spear had fallen from his hand. I stooped, seized it, and as he rose I stabbed him through the back. In the shake of a leaf he also was dead. Then I ran, for my valor was gone. About a hundred paces from me Baleka was staggering along. By the time I caught her she was some forty paces from the gate of the kraal. But then her powers left her altogether. Yet there she fell senseless, and I stooped her. And there, too, I should have been slain had not this chance, for the other two men, having staid one instant by their dead fellows, came on against me mad with wrath. For at that moment the gate of the kraal opened, and through it came a party of soldiers dragging a man by the arms. After them walked a great man, who wore a leopard skin on his shoulders and was laughing, and with him were five or six ringed councilors, and after them again came a company of warriors.

The soldiers saw that killing was going on and ran up just as the slayers reached us.

"Who are you?" they cried, "who dare to kill at the gate of the Elephant's kraal? Here the Elephant kills alone!"

"We are of the children of Makedama," they answered, "and we follow these evil doers who have done wickedness and murder in our kraal. See, but now two of us are dead at their hands, and others lie dead along the road. Suffer that we slay them!"

"Ask that of the Elephant," said the soldiers. "Ask, too, that he suffer you should not be slain."

Just then the tall chief saw blood and heard words. He stalked up, and a great man he was to see, though still young in years. For he was taller by a head than any around him, and his chest was big as the chests of two. His face was fierce and beautiful, and when he was angry his eye flashed like a lightning brand.

"Who are these who dare to stir up dust at the gates of my kraal?" he asked.

"O Chaka, O Elephant!" answered the captain of the soldiers, throwing himself to the earth before him. "The men say that these are evil doers and that they pursue them to kill them."

"Gho!" he answered. "Let them slay the evil doers."

"Great chief! thanks be to thee, great chief!" said those who sought to slay us.

"I hear you," he answered, then spoke once more to the captain. "And when they have slain the evil doers, let them themselves be blinded and turned loose to seek their way home, because they have dared to lift a spear within the Zulu gates. Now praise on, my children!" and he laughed, while the soldiers marveled. "Oh! he is wise, he is great, his justice is bright and terrible like the sun!"

But the two men cried out in fear, for this they did not seek.

"Chat out! their tongues also," said Chaka. "What! shall the land of the Zulus suffer such a nose? Never lest Baleka was a brave girl, and she swam bravely, but the water pushed her down below me, and I could do nothing to her."

Now we swam hard, for we could swim well. It was just this: If we could reach the bank before we got into the rapids we were safe, if not, then good night! We strained, we struggled.

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